

FOR THE BIGGEST CITY ON EARTH

The Republican Charter Committee's Municipality Plans.

MAJORITY REPORT RECOMMENDS THE INCLUSION OF ALL OF OAHU

Startling Proposal Made Public Last Night Which Brought the Protests of the Minority and a Flood of Argument.]

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE Republicans were treated to a surprise last night at the regular semi-weekly meeting of their Charter Committee. Their sub-committee on "draft of charter" brought in two reports on the question of boundaries of the proposed city, and the majority report, signed by three of the five members, favored making Honolulu the biggest city in the world.

This proposition rather staggered most of the committee which, as stated by Clarence M. White, had been led to believe from the verbal report of the sub-committee at last Friday's meeting that the city of Honolulu at the most, would not extend beyond the present taxation district of Honolulu.

Time for mature consideration was demanded by Mr. White, and his motion to postpone a vote on the size of the new city until the next regular meeting, on Tuesday, finally prevailed. Opinion varied as to whether the sub-committee could proceed with a draft of a charter until the question of boundaries was disposed of, but no one except members of the sub-committee were ready to debate any question and, after hearing formal reports from the other sub-committees, the general committee adjourned to gather their scattered thoughts and rectify the shock produced by the prospect of Honolulu suddenly becoming larger than London.

From the faces of the committee, however, it looks as though there will be plenty of arguments presented at Tuesday's meeting, and meantime it is hoped to secure through the press and street corner and restaurant discussion some expression of public opinion on the topic of the proper boundaries of Honolulu.

The Committee of Thirty was called in order at 7:40 o'clock by Chairman J. H. Fisher, who stated there was a quorum present (twelve), and the secretary being absent, W. R. Sims, on motion of J. A. Gilman, was elected secretary pro tem. Roll call showed nineteen members present. They were: J. H. Fisher, chairman; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; J. H. Boyd, George A. Davis, A. V. Gear, Enoch Johnson, E. Mott-Smith, William O. Smith, B. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, Ed Toole, W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart, F. T. P. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. M. White, E. O. White and J. H. Wilson.

After approval of the minutes, the chair called for the report of the sub-committee on draft of charter. This committee had been instructed to report to the general committee on the question of whether should be the city limits of Honolulu. Last week this committee had reported verbally by George A. Davis and had been instructed to bring in a written report.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Davis had said in effect that his committee would have to personally visit the suburbs, and until then could not report definitely. He also said that the committee would probably report in favor of a city restricted to the residence district, or what within the next six years or so would be the residence district, as a city covering the entire Island of Oahu was too unwieldy.

This statement was not combatted at the time by the only other member of the draft committee present. Consequently, when a majority of the committee, consisting of J. G. Pratt, T. McCants Stewart and A. V. Gear, brought in a report which proposed to include the entire Island, the general committee was unprepared.

After a preliminary statement as to what his committee had done, W. O. Smith, chairman of the committee on draft, said there was a disagreement and a majority and minority reports would be presented.

As he proceeded to the minority, he yielded to J. G. Pratt, who had drafted and who presented the following:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Your committee appointed to prepare a charter for the municipal government of Honolulu, and to establish the boundary lines thereof, beg leave to submit the following:

The committee, before proceeding with the drafting of the charter, deemed it necessary, first, to fix the boundaries of the Territory to be included within the municipality. Two plans have been proposed, each of which the committee has given careful consideration. One plan proposes the setting apart of that portion of the Island of Oahu, now included within the District of Kona, being practically the present City of Honolulu, as a municipality separate and distinct from the other districts of the Island, the same to be known under the name and style of the City of Honolulu, and providing a municipal charter for its government, with a Mayor as Chief Executive, who, together with the members to be elected from the precincts or wards of the city, as Councilmen, shall constitute the City Council, and have power of government over the same, thereby taking out of the control of the Territorial government the administration of local affairs of this district, leaving the other remaining districts of the Island under the control of the Territorial Government, as at present.

The other plan, and that which the committee beg leave to recommend for your adoption, proposes the setting apart of all of the Island of Oahu, reserving and excepting the property required by the United States and Territorial Governments, and providing the same with a municipal form of government, not only taking in the District of Kona, but the other four remaining districts of the Island, the same to be known as and by the name of the City and County of Honolulu, having, also, as Chief Executive a Mayor, who, together with the persons to be chosen as Councilmen from the several districts, wards and precincts

thereof, shall constitute the legislative body of the municipality, so forming a representative government; and shall have the power to make all such laws, rules, regulations and ordinances as are necessary and not in conflict with the Organic Act of the Territory, or with the laws of the United States.

In this connection, it is proposed further to adopt, as nearly as possible, the present Territorial laws, rules and regulations as the laws, rules and regulations of the municipality, thereby continuing in force the present well-organized machinery of government.

The committee, after carefully weighing all of the arguments presented, are moved to recommend the creation and organization of a municipal and county government for the Island of Oahu, in the manner above previously outlined, for the following reasons:

First—In our judgment the municipal affairs of government can be more economically administered upon with a municipality taking in all of the districts of the Island, and having one form of government, rather than taking in the most populous district and administering its affairs alone; for the reason that the other remaining districts would still be required to be governed by the Territorial officers, and the taxpayers of the District of Kona would be required to contribute towards the maintenance thereof.

Again, the several districts into which the Island is now divided are so closely and intimately related, one with the other, that it is possible for each to share to a considerable extent in the benefits, development and improvements made in any one locality, or in any one district; and, while it is true that the more populous district, will by reason of the density of population require many things in the way of public improvement and public utility that can not be furnished to the outlying districts, yet, nevertheless, those residing within the district so benefited and enjoying these additional benefits will have to pay taxes upon higher valuations of property than will have to be paid by those living in more remote districts. The question, as a rule, is not determined by the area, or size or character of property, or the amount levied as an assessment, but rather by the valuation placed upon the property.

Outside districts would be permitted to retain their present local government, so far as practicable.

While it may be urged that the Territorial form of government will have to be maintained in any event, still it appears to the committee, that in so far as it is possible to take out of the control of the Territorial Government the municipal affairs, to that extent the expenses of the Territorial Government will be greatly reduced. While it may be said to be out of the province of this charter committee to treat with this view of the question, we feel that it is so intimately connected with the subject properly under consideration by the committee, as to afford the committee reasonable grounds for touching upon the same. The Territorial Government divested of the control of municipal affairs, and the same being lodged in county and municipal organization, as provided for in the Organic Act, will to a very great degree reduce the cost of maintaining the Territorial Government.

Second—The line of government, as proposed by the committee, is very much after the character of American institutions, having Territorial organizations, except in this that it attempts to do respectably take that the charter commission will take the matter contained in this report as to the question of boundaries into careful consideration, and the matter of boundaries being determined by the commission, the committee will then be better prepared to enter upon the details of drafting a charter of government.

Third—The line of government, as proposed by the committee, is very much after the character of American institutions, having Territorial organizations, except in this that it attempts to do respectably take that the charter commission will take the matter contained in this report as to the question of boundaries into careful consideration, and the matter of boundaries being determined by the commission, the committee will then be better prepared to enter upon the details of drafting a charter of government.

MINORITY AGAINST IT.

Mr. Pratt moved its adoption, and T. McCants Stewart seconded the motion, but Mr. Smith at once presented a minority report, signed by himself and George A. Davis, and moved the amendment that it be adopted. The minority report was very short, and after stating that they agreed in general with the majority, they must favor the restriction of the city limits to the District of Kona. This district includes all of the first six precincts of the Fourth Representative District, and the four "Honolulu precincts" of the Fifth Representative District, or from Moanalua, where Banker Dymally's fine country house is, to just beyond Paul Isenberg's place between Diamond and Koko Heads, and from the sea to the ridge of the mountains. Before any discussion took place, T. McCants Stewart, who has a strong sense of the value of parliamentary law as a means of facilitating general expression without losing valuable time, offered by unanimous consent, a resolution restricting all speakers to ten minutes at a time, and two speeches on a subject, unless by consent of their committee expressed by vote without debate.

Some pleasantries were passed, as Stewart probably does more talking than any other member, but Mr. Stewart declared for "representative government," and the resolution passed unanimously. The question reverting to the adoption of either the majority or minority report, C. M. White moved that the final vote on Mr. Pratt's motion to adopt the majority report; i. e., for a city including all Oahu, and Mr. Smith's amendment in favor of the minority report, for a city to only include Kona or Honolulu taxation district, be postponed until next Tuesday. He stated he wished to prepare a paper

to read at that time favoring the minority report, stating that he could not talk, and could do better by reducing his ideas to writing.

W. O. SMITH'S ARGUMENT.

W. O. Smith, said in part: "The minority of the committee believe that this is an experiment—the introduction of municipal government in these Islands, and that the need for a municipal government is greater in Honolulu chiefly for the reason that a third of the population of the Islands reside in Honolulu, which at present is six or eight miles in length and not less than one mile in width. The total area of the Island of Oahu is 600 square miles, which is larger than any city in the world."

"The occasion for seeking to have a city government for Honolulu arose from the fact of the congregation here of a large number of people in a small area. The wants of a city are different from those of a country district. I might mention pavements, lights and water. There are matters of police regulation and other matters of government, which are not required in the country districts. The need is for a city government for Honolulu and not for the entire Island of Oahu. There are serious objections to it. Each district now has its district judge, district school agent, road board and poundmaster, a simple and inexpensive form of government. Unless there are also county governments established on the other Islands, we will have to also maintain the Territorial government, and I do not see that we will need a single Territorial official less unless there are county governments of the other Islands."

"There will be a great shortage in revenue to carry on the Territorial government, so that Territorial taxation will not be reduced. The city of Honolulu desires to have the benefits of the city government and should pay for it. The outlying districts will receive no material benefit, but taxation will be doubled."

"If we begin this experiment with the city of Honolulu, it will be easier, later, to take in Ewa and Waihua than it will to afterwards restrict the city limits."

"If we propose to bring in the other districts, our bill will be likely to be defeated in the Legislature, but if it is carried through this Legislature, and a similar government is given to Maui and Kauai, etc., when these country districts are in the next Legislature, we will repeat it in the next Legislature."

C. M. White asked if his motion to postpone the vote until next meeting was pending, and on its having been declared seconded, it was decided to be the pending topic.

A. V. Gear favored a full expression but deplored the delay, fearing the Charter Committee "would not be in the running for a charter" as time was passing.

Philip L. Weaver thought members knew what was on the tapis, and should be able to vote at once.

Charles B. Wilson thought the committee should have had its report printed, so that members might digest it and vote intelligently.

C. M. White then said, "I would like to state that at the last meeting there was a report made by Mr. Davis which was not in line with either of these reports. I understood it as the consensus of opinion that the city was to include only Pacific Heights, Kaimuki Tract, and what is generally known as the city of Honolulu. This is a surprise to me. This is the most vital part of the whole matter. It is highly important to know what the city of Honolulu is, and to settle it, there is nothing to delay after this."

George A. Davis thought it a very simple proposition, and one that could be easily settled. He said both plans were perfectly feasible. It was simply a matter of name. Whether city council or board of supervisors, their work was identical.

J. A. Gilman favored a chance to discuss the question.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Stewart then arose, and both claimed the floor. Mr. Smith moved to talk before either had been formally recognized by the chair, and Mr. Stewart interposed a vigorous "Mr. Chairman." "Sit down," said Mr. Smith, looking over his eye-glasses and in mock impatience, and Mr. Stewart sat down with a very bland smile, which produced a ripple of merriment around the room. When Mr. Stewart got his chance, he objected to a certain paper signifying the proposition that the city of Honolulu be known as "preposterous" and Mr. Smith interposed with the remark that it was a slight on the dignity of the committee. Mr. Stewart declared it was simply a question of boundaries, and he did not want the delay charged to the sub-committee on draft, who had a skeleton charter already mapped out.

J. B. Pratt, however, favored letting the matter lay over until next week, believing time would be saved in the long run.

J. H. Boyd talked about referring it to a vote of the people. He and one or two others who were not present are evidently not in full sympathy with the present plan of the committee.

The motion to defer a vote until next Tuesday then passed almost unanimously.

W. O. Smith stated that he thought it would help matters to defer a vote. It would allow discussion in the public prints. On motion of Mr. Boyd, Messrs. Stewart and Pratt, having been allowed leave to go home, discussion was also deferred until next Tuesday. H. M. Mott-Smith of the committee on statistics reported that his committee had pretty complete figures on the cost of government in Honolulu proper and as soon as the department reports were in, which would be Monday, they would have full statistics.

P. L. Weaver reported an excellent list of references on matters relating to city government available in town.

Their report was ordered typewritten for distribution among the committee.

J. A. Gilman reported the finance committee on the draft of charter.

George A. Davis wanted instructions to the committee on draft to go ahead. He said two skeleton drafts were now ready.

W. O. Smith claimed the matter of framing a charter depended largely on the question of boundary. The education problem would be different under a city than under a county government. Should there be a county board of health or only a city health officer was another.

Mr. Davis had asked if the intention was to call all doing nothing, or to really go ahead with a charter, and Mr. Smith said, replying, "I do not intend to play with the question; I am in earnest in my efforts to secure a city charter for Honolulu. If this committee is not here for business, I will resign from the committee. It is a waste of time, however, to write a charter for Honolulu and then have to change it."

Territorial Government can not turn over its property to the city. Only Congress can do it.

"I regret that there was not more discussion here tonight. We want to know definitely what we are going to do. To my mind the only safe thing is to start with the city of Honolulu."

On motion of A. V. Gear, seconded by Clarence M. White, the committee adjourned. The next meeting will be held Tuesday next at 7:30 p. m. at Republican headquarters.

M'KINLEY HOLDS UP DOLE'S HANDS

President Signs all the Land Grants.

SALES IN HAWAII ARE CONFIRMED

The Protests of Olaa Squatters Had no Weight in Washington.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY has upheld Governor Dole in the public land sales made by the Hawaiian Government between July 7, 1898, and the date of the passage of the Resolution of Annexation, and September 30, 1900. Governor Dole has received complete advice to that effect from the Secretary of the Interior, together with copies of all the sales made during that period, which bears the signature of President McKinley, approving the transfers.

The Olaa squatters are denied the rights usurped by them and the application of J. E. Hines and others to the administration at Washington to approve their right to remain on the lands held by them is disallowed.

On December 10, 1900, Secretary of Interior Hitchcock wrote Governor Dole in answer to a communication from the latter dated November 13, in which he had enclosed a statement from J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, respecting the authority of the Hawaiian officers over the public lands in Hawaii, and also enclosed a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter to the Attorney General, dated December 4. The Assistant Attorney General is assigned to the Interior Department, his duties being to pass upon all land questions. This letter expresses the views of the Assistant Attorney General upon the question discussed by the Commissioner of Public Lands in his statement, the substance of which has appeared in the Advertiser.

The views of Mr. Van Devanter, says Secretary Hitchcock, were reached after the consideration of the statement prepared by the Commissioner of Public Lands, and of a like statement, but reaching a different conclusion, prepared by United States District Attorney Baird for the District of Hawaii. The Assistant Attorney General says in part:

"Answering your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a letter of the 19th ultimo from the United States District Attorney for Hawaii, together with a brief prepared by him, and copies of correspondence, all relative to the authority of the public officers of the Territory of Hawaii to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of public lands in the Hawaiian Islands, I have read the enclosures named, but I DO NOT AGREE WITH the United States District Attorney in his conclusion that the public officers of the Territory of Hawaii are not authorized to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of public lands in the Hawaiian Islands. While the ground of authority could have been more plainly stated, it seems to me that the conclusion is far from difficult, and that subject to certain specified changes and amendments, the Act of April 30, 1900, continues in force 'the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands,' and thereby provides a system whereby the public lands of those Islands may be disposed of 'until Congress shall otherwise provide.'"

"These public lands are not granted to the Territory, but Congress, in the exercise of its power and discretion, has made the Hawaiian officers and Hawaiian laws subject to the changes and amendments specified, its instruments for the time being for the disposal of these lands."

"In your letter to me it is said, 'The (United States) Attorney seems to have come to a conclusion opposed to that in your report of July 10, 1900, to the Secretary of the Interior.' There was no report, letter or opinion from me upon this subject at or up to the time named, but I find a letter from Acting Secretary Ryan to the Governor of Hawaii, dated July 27 last, and an opinion from myself to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 18 last, both of which may be said to be opposed to the general views expressed by the United States Attorney for Hawaii."

Again, on December 7, three days previous to the above communication from the Secretary of the Interior, the latter wrote to Governor Dole referring to a letter addressed to his department by the Governor requesting instructions upon the issue raised by the application of Hackfeld & Co. for the privilege of deforesting a tract approximating 4,500 acres of land near Hilo. It was stated in the Governor's letter that the land is part of a large tract of 41,584 acres of public land leased to John Baker of Hilo in 1887 for twenty years and afterwards extended by the same commissioners until March 21, 1892, and that the lease contained a condition that trees should not be destroyed by the lessee, and that the tract is mainly forest land. The Governor further explained to the Secretary that the Government in 1898 permitted the clearing of a small section of 800 acres in the lowest part of the tract for the cultivation of sugar cane by a co-operative Portuguese company.

Governor Dole wrote that he had hesitated in regard to this new application for the privilege of clearing 4,500 acres for the cultivation of sugar cane lest such action over so large an area might injuriously affect meteorological conditions and the conservation of water in that locality, and that in the absence of a professional forester he asked Dr. Maxwell, formerly Director of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian

Sugar Planters' Association, to investigate the matter and report to him. The report was received, which was favorable to the granting of the application. Governor Dole, however, referred the matter to the administration at Washington, inasmuch as the Hawaiian lands are in the control of the Federal Government and their legislation controlled by Congress.

Secretary Hitchcock, in reply to the Governor, says in part: "In response thereto I have to state that upon consideration of the facts presented I do not deem it advisable, at this time, that the company be permitted to clear a tract of more than 500 acres of land, especially as the Government has no skilled forester. In your annual report you call attention to the fact that such an officer should be provided and this, it seems to me, can be done by the Hawaiian Legislature at its regular session."

The Governor has also received duplicate copies of all land grants, exchanges, patents and Government leases issued as from the Department of the Interior between July 7, 1898, and September 28, 1900. In order to indicate that the sales were in all cases perfectly valid the title is vested in the Department of Interior, Washington. In this the Governor is fully sustained by the administration. At the bottom of each list appears the following, which speaks for itself: "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1900."

"Approved under the provision of section 73 of the Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900."

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

On December 12 Secretary Hitchcock again wrote Governor Dole that the lists, in duplicate, of sales and other dispositions of public domain in Hawaii, made by the Hawaiian Government within the period above specified, which were submitted to the Hawaiian executive for consideration or executive approval, were so approved by the President.

"In this connection it is proper to add that the protest of J. E. Hines and twenty-one others against the approval of these sales and other dispositions were duly considered before favorable action was taken in the premises by the executive."

The Olaa squatters must take their medicine and find other real estate on which Uncle Sam has not a strong hold.

TESTS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S. citizen.

Mr. DeForest D. Judd, of Georgia, St. Albans, says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I got Doan's Ointment advertised and saw a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Wounded Man Is Crazy.

Sam Pedro, the negro who was badly stabbed in a fight at a luau the other night, was arrested last night by Officer Splinter for riding in a brake without a light. He was taken to the police station. The officer did not know who the man was until after he had placed him under arrest. Pedro was out of his head and raving like a maniac. He was driving with his son. His son did not know where the father was going or what he was about to do. It was with some difficulty that Pedro was restrained from violent actions and lodged in a cell at the police station. As far as his wound is concerned he is doing very well, but he is at present out of his mind. The patrol wagon had just gone to Pedro's residence to take him to the hospital for proper treatment, for his brother could not manage him while he was out of his head, when the fellow was arrested for driving without a light.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.
Will commence the New Year with a series of...

Special Sales

One Each Week.

The first sale, Beginning January 2nd, WILL BE.

LAMPS

AT HALF PRICE.

Now is the time to purchase a beautiful PARLOR LAMP, with a fancy globe, at the price of an ordinary lamp.

All the prices, new and old, are marked in plain figures.

COME EARLY AND MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Bores, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising, It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

This Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect permanent cure in the most stubborn and long-standing cases. ALL GENUINE BOTTLES AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND LANCET CO., LTD., 11, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, and beware of imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE WORDS ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.
The Waiwae Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works, Waukegan, Ill.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.
The Atlas Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Atlantic Assurance Co. of London.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : JANUARY 8, 1901.

M'KINLEY SUSTAINS DOLE.

Another one of the sensational bubbles blown from the dream pipe of the anti-Dole press has been pricked by the Federal Department of Justice. For months past these journals have been "in a position to know," and have been "assured by high authority," and have congratulated the public on the suits to be brought by the Government to annul the land sales made in Hawaii between July 7, 1898, and September 30, 1900. The Advertiser never believed in the probability of such action and often said so with the result that the anti-Dole organs expressed high disdain of its news facilities.

Now comes the autographic approval by President McKinley of these sales and the official statement of the Department of Justice that "the Act of April 30, 1900, continues in force the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands and thereby provides a system whereby the public lands of those islands may be disposed of—until Congress shall otherwise provide." Moreover, as a concrete example of the meaning of the Government's construction of the Organic Act, the Oloa squatters are denied the rights usurped by them and the application of J. E. Hines and others to approve their staying on the pre-empted lands is disallowed.

The anti-Dole editors and the Oloa squatters may now pass through the east door to view the remains.

MILK ADULTERATION.

The usual farce has been enacted in the police court in an attempt to convict one Lambo, a driver for Magoon's Star Dairy, of selling adulterated milk. The prosecution was prepared with evidence that the milk had been tampered with but the court held that, as Lambo had not received money for the fluid but had merely delivered it for others who got the pay, he could not be held responsible. It was upon some such technicality that Magoon got one of his drivers free several months ago; and as the dairy company itself is not prosecuted, it looks as if the growing milk-and-water industry of Honolulu was bound to flourish.

The law applying to such cases is as follows:

Chap. 55, Sec. 770. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any milk which has been adulterated by the addition of water or other substance; or from which the cream has been skimmed or separated, unless the same is specifically or openly stated to be skimmed milk, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 771. Any police officer or agent of the Board of Health shall have power to inspect any milk sold or offered for sale, and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find.

We hope the Legislature in its wisdom will amend Sec. 770 to read somewhat as follows:

Any person, firm or corporation that shall sell, or expose or offer for sale, or cause to be distributed, any milk which has been adulterated by the addition of water or other substance, etc., shall, upon conviction, suffer the loss of the license under which such person, firm or corporation is doing business. And any employee convicted of delivering adulterated milk shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or be imprisoned for ten days or both.

A law framed on those lines and strictly enforced would put an end to one of the meanest of the prevalent swindles of which the people of this city are the victims.

We are not sure but that something vigorous might be done now under the concluding paragraph of Sec. 771, reading as follows:

... and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find.

Why is it not practicable for agents of the Board of Health under this clause to intercept milk wagons all over town and make the test then and there for adulterants? The test, which may be made with a small pocket device, would not cause much loss of time, and would enable the Board to prevent the delivery of milk that is below the recognized standard of purity. When Inspector Dockery was doing this sort of thing in San Francisco he compelled all the milkmen to deal fairly with their customers and the results included an appreciable fall in the death rate among infants.

Here is real statesmanship! The Independent assures Delegate Wilcox that he need not fear for native landholders under a municipality, as land taxes are not to be meddled with. Instead we are to have the Single Tax, which, as Henry George could have informed the Independent, is a tax on nothing but land; or a graduated income tax, such, perhaps, as the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional and which proved a failure during the Civil War; or a special tax on sugar, which, of course, could not be levied for municipal purposes on sugar produced outside the city limits. Viewing these brilliant suggestions we do not hesitate to nominate the Independent as the official organ of the Home Rule charter committee.

The Board of Health does well to avoid, as far as possible, the custom of going into executive session whenever any subject of marked importance to the public is before it. Propensity to secrecy in official matters became a crying abuse under the Monarchy and it was much too common under the Provisional Government and the Republic. The five years' contract which the book trust enjoyed here to the detriment of the schools of Hawaii, was given it by the Board of Education at a secret, black and midnight meeting in 1894 or 1895. Publicity would have killed the scheme and that is why it was avoided. Fair play to those who pay the public bills and who have the right to be heard before final action is taken in matters gravely affecting their interests, requires that the officials of Hawaii, from the highest to the lowest, should do the people's business in the open. "If not, why not?"

TOBACCO IN HAWAII.

We believe that tobacco culture has not been successful in Hawaii despite the fertility of the soil and the humidity of the climate, and this in view of the further fact that other islands in the same latitude are bountiful producers of the smoker's weed. Perhaps enough experiments have not been made; possibly by trying the one described in the following, extract from the San Francisco Chronicle, Hawaii may be able to hold its own with Cuba and the Philippines:

During the past season some magnificent tobacco growers have been experimenting under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in growing fine varieties of tobacco under the shade of cheesecloth. Similar experiments have been made in Florida. The result of the Connecticut experiment has just been reached in the sale of Sumatra tobacco thus grown at 71 cents a pound, when the same tobacco grown in the same field without shade brought only 27 cents a pound. In growing tobacco in this way wooden frames are erected upon which cheesecloth is stretched covering the entire field. The frames will last several years, but the cloth will probably have to be renewed each season. The quantity yielded was about the same in the covered and open portions of the field, but the covered tobacco brought nearly three times as much as that grown in the open. The net profit in the experiment made was at the rate of over \$800 per acre, while that of the crop grown in the open was about \$200 per acre—in itself a very satisfactory profit, one would think, even for very valuable land worked with the greatest skill at a time when the best cigar tobacco is scarce and high.

The success of this experiment may give a useful hint to tobacco growers in this State. That we have suitable soils for the production of fine tobacco cannot be doubted, for we have all kinds of soils. That the tobacco thus far experimentally produced in this State has not been of a very high grade has been generally attributed to the dryness of our climate—all high-priced tobacco being grown in humid climates. By the use of cheesecloth to reduce radiation and the proper use of irrigation water, it may be that we can produce just such climates as are required. Our annual expenditures for foreign cigar tobacco are from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and it is hoped that next season the Connecticut experiment will be repeated in the districts of this State where tobacco culture is attempted.

Hawaii sends a very large sum abroad every year for tobacco, the greater part of which might, perhaps, be kept at home. In 1898 we took tobacco and cigars from America to the amount of \$187,170.56 and from all other sources about \$116,000. The total was \$273,170.56. Since 1898 the number of smokers has increased with the population.

Mr. Bryan hints that the free silver fight may go on for a quarter of a century. If it does, Mr. Bryan will have to make it pretty nearly alone. The rest of the Democracy is looking for an issue to win with in four years.

Touching the Federal Government's decision about land sales here, Mr. Dole remarks: "The Territorial Government, acting upon the instruction received, has taken up the land matter again and will proceed to make such sales and leases and other transactions as may appear best for the public at large." It does not appear from this that the Governor is lying awake nights for fear that the Land Department will be sued.

The anti-canal lobby is playing a deep game. One detachment of it is trying to sidetrack the Nicaragua bill and give the main track to the old Panama project which, it thinks, will be easy to switch off in turn. Another detachment is engaged in working up sentiment against the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the defeat of which would leave the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in full force and effect, thus renewing an old obstacle to the progress of canal legislation. The third detachment is at work in Central America scaring the little republics with the bogie of American militarism entrenched in the proposed canal forts and menacing the liberties of the surrounding people. We already hear that Central Americans will band against the Nicaraguan project; and we also hear that there will be no canal legislation in this Congress. Possibly both forecasts are correct. It is no light thing even for Congress to try and combat the power of the railroads.

An uprising of the taxpayers in favor of municipal government might be inferred from the headlines of a contemporary, but the text, as usual, does not bear that impression out. Of the people quoted, David Dayton is only in favor of a city system if there is money enough in sight to pay for it. Capt. C. J. Campbell thinks it would be a great mistake to ask the next Legislature for a charter. H. M. Dow says the "time is not yet ripe." Naturally enough Charley Creighton wants any kind of a new deal which may down the missionary or, as he says, destroy "centralized power." We are not informed of the amount of taxes paid by Charley but he evidently doesn't care if they are increased an hundred percent, which is quite public-spirited of him. J. M. Kaneakua opposes municipal rule on the ground taken by Delegate Wilcox and Judge Kaulukou, namely that the poor people, owning a small patch of property, would get the worst of it. Dr. McGrew, as might be expected, is willing to have taxes raised if it will prevent a concentration of the affairs of the Government in the hands of the few—a state of affairs that we have had for many a long year. That is to say, Dr. McGrew does not particularly care if he has to put up something extra and if everybody else has to, providing the authority of the men he does not personally like is lessened. Willie Crawford, the imitation Chinaman, Johnnie Wilson and Harry Evans feel the same way. All this can hardly be called an uprising of the taxpayers, seeing how carefully the representatives of millions on the one hand and of hundreds on the other are left out, and how much stress is laid on the opinions of those who merely want a charter for vague purposes of revenge.

Crimespeak—"I got the opinions of two eminent lawyers on a certain question of law the other day." Yeast—"Were their opinions the same?" Crimespeak—"Yes; twenty-five dollars each."—Yonkers Statesman.

WORLD NEWS

CONDENSED

The Samoa is to be made a transport. Giannini's comet has been seen again. Lord Roberts has arrived at Gibraltar. The Queen of Holland will wed in September. Andree has at last been picked up for lost.

There is a corner on the bean market now. "Hank Had" will sail the Boston cup defender. Russia will take over the Manchurian railroads. New York is to have an Orthodox Russian church.

The Colombian rebels have met with more reverses. Jules Riviere, a famous musical conductor, is dead. There is a strong anti-foreign movement in Korea.

Depressing weather marked the English Christmas. Prof. Moses C. Tyler of Cornell University is dead.

Dr. Alfred Mommery, the noted English churchman, is dead. The value of the Pullman estate has increased to \$2,000,000.

Dreyfus vigorously demands the reopening of his case. Secretary Hay is again at his desk in the State Department.

The Great Northern telegraph operators threaten a strike. Glasgow has established a work-house for habitual drunkards.

The prince met of San Jose has failed to reach any conclusion. Representative Hull thinks the Army reorganization bill is safe.

The corn crop of 1899 was one of the four largest ever gathered. Turkey has signed the ship-building contract with the Germans.

Chas. Sprackels will invest \$5,000,000 in the San Francisco real estate. Gold has been found in the crop of a wild goose from Pitt Lake, B. C.

There is a plan on foot among prominent Democrats to elect Bryan.

De Wet failed in his attempt to break the British lines and escape north. Joseph Owen, six years ago a mill hand, has received a fellowship at Oxford.

The Duke of Westminster is to marry the beautiful Miss Constance. A heavy snowstorm occurred near Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 28.

Booz' brother declares that former Cader Oscar L. Booz was not a coward. A new Emperor of China is said to have been appointed by the Dowager.

The ship Lodore was struck by a squall of devils and turned side up. Thirty-five thousand new suits of business in the United States during 1899.

The Italian bandit Mussolino has been cornered and will either be killed or killed. Mrs. Lulu C. Jenkins, widow of a lynched man, has recovered \$4,000 damages.

The new Panama Canal Company on December 27 held a lively meeting in New York. The British have recaptured Ficksburg which has been in the hands of the Boers.

A Mexican bank has failed for over two millions owing to financial stringency. The Southern Educational Convention met in session December 27, in Richmond, Virginia.

One lone bandit stopped an Arizona stage and rifled the contents of the express box. E. A. Seymour, a New York broker, has failed, with liabilities of \$388,330, assets \$700,000.

Diamonds, or what closely resembles diamonds, have been found by Captain N. M. Sydney Miller, the kidnapped 7-year-old grandson of Attorney General Miller, has been returned.

Members of the English Embassy were grossly insulted at Constantinople by the Sultan's troops. Crowe, the supposed abductor of young Cuddey, is supposed to be escaping in woman's dress.

Great Britain is building eleven battleships, nineteen cruisers and fourteen smaller vessels. Owing to general starvation, human flesh is being offered for sale in the province of Shan-shi.

Decision has been given against Ripping in regard to the elephant's head as a copyright mark. A run on all the banks of Baltimore followed the announcement of the Old Town Bank failure.

Rockefeller refuses to extradite Rockefeller to Texas for alleged violation of the anti-trust law. Wesley Dugan, a public school teacher in Petersburg, Ind., was brutally hazed by his pupils.

The Tugari tribe from Dutch New Guinea raided the English possessions there on December 27. The Methodist and Baptist churches of Illinois and adjoining states are preparing for a great revival.

Senator Allison says the Senate Committee on Finance will grant no hearings on war revenue matters. Postal robbers on the Michigan Central made a haul of \$100,000 in negotiable paper. A pouch was stolen.

It is rumored that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has left the Episcopal Church and taken up with Christian Science. Americans on December 23 joined a British and German expedition to clear the country east of Peking.

W. L. Fletcher of the Missouri Pacific says San Francisco is developing faster than any city in the Union. Alfred Harmsworth, the London editor, says he sees no reason why America should not reach the canal.

W. F. H. Fickstone of San Jose has been engaged by Cecil Rhodes to cultivate his acres in South Africa. Mystery shrouds the shooting of a prominent Masonic Indiana official, William H. Smythe, on December 27.

British cavalry on route to South Africa are discarding the lance and carbine and taking rifles and sabers. Owing to the Lindley disaster last May several British yeomanry officers, including Colonel Spragg, have resigned.

The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba will consider the question of irregularities under the Cuban service. A woman of seventy, who married a man of twenty-three and gave up to him her estate, now claims she was deceived.

A new sect called "The Tribe of Reuben" has been started in Chicago. It is for the protection of dumb animals. The Japanese Government dredger Sute founded off Cork harbor and twelve persons were drowned, December 27th.

The Racine, Wis., property owners are using dynamite to keep the warring telephone employees from stringing the wires. Prominent Democratic politicians met in Chicago December 26 to make preparations for the meeting of the executive committee this month.

Depositors of the Union Savings Bank of San Jose have taken force from Director Dunlap to pay up his indebtedness to the institution. It is ascertained that the Japanese training ship Teikokuhin Maru, which has been missing since November, foundered in a typhoon with 121 souls.

The ship subsidy bill is said to be doomed. Plague has been reported from Thursday Island.

On December 28 a fierce blizzard struck Dallas, Texas. Apaches are said to be on the warpath in New Mexico.

Starving coyotes are said to have invaded Berkeley. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is reported to be ill.

Dun states that the business outlook is very promising. Mrs. Marriott (Mrs. Alice Edgar, the English actress, is dead.

The Philippine tariff bill has been mailed to Washington for approval. Hundreds of indigent Japanese are being smuggled into the Northwest.

Senator Perkins believes that the Canal bill will be passed at this session. Lithographic stones have been found on the Verde river, south of Prescott, A. T.

Germany positively denies the story that she is seeking a West India island. Colonel A. E. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, sailed for home December 28.

Lord William Beresford, who has been suffering from peritonitis, is in a critical condition. Rev. Father John Weig, who was a victim of Bozars, is in San Francisco en route to Bavaria.

Rev. J. E. Martin, who was chaplain with Stonewall Jackson, in the Army of Virginia, is dead. Vicomte Jules de Bernouilly shot and killed his former wife on the streets of Nice on December 28.

The Neolithic man in the British Museum is thought to be the oldest known body of a human being. Scientists are asking that a complete laboratory for standardizing weights and measures be established.

Foraker in replying to former President Harrison declares that Porto Rico has been generously treated. President's financial review dispels all fear that high rates for money will check the progress of the market.

A bloody pistol duel took place in a New York city by which two bystanders received wounds likely to prove fatal. Mrs. Mary Liete of Seattle has sued three prominent physicians for \$15,000 damages for the death of her husband.

The California Teachers' Association held their opening session at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, December 28. The seven cartoons by Raphael are to be placed on exhibition in New York by their owner, Countess O. de Dobrichine.

Winston Churchill may cut short his lecture engagement in Canada owing to a disagreement with his manager, Major Pomeroy.

A Chicago syndicate has bought ten thousand acres in Arizona at a cost of a quarter of a million for a great stock ranch. The University of California is planning to form classes throughout California and to broaden the present extension course.

William George Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong gun, and a writer upon electrical and scientific topics, is dead.

Professor Camille Flammarion believes it is possible to communicate with Mars and will lecture on the subject on February 9.

It is proposed to build a great highway between New York and Buffalo 150 feet wide and 42 miles long, to be built by convicts.

The opening session of the Congress of Archaeological and Philological Societies of America took place in Philadelphia December 27.

Bob Oglesby, driver of a Nevada stage, has been arrested for robbing the United States. He accused an unknown highwayman.

Chief of Police Brown of Vermont was fatally wounded on the night of December 27, while quelling a disturbance at a Socialist ball.

The Berlin special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Deutsche Grunschild Bank, reported it in a most unfavorable vein.

A new miniature of George Washington, dated 1731, has been discovered in England. It represents Washington wearing a pigtail.

American capitalists have succeeded in getting control of a Guatemalan railroad which will be extended to Guatemala City at a cost of \$4,000,000.

The Pope protests against the French measures to expel Catholic associations and threatens France with a withdrawal of his diplomatic favor.

Superstitious Londoners say the ghost of Mary Queen of Scots has again been seen in the Tower, as it always is, before the death of a sovereign.

On December 29 a great storm swept England. Scores of vessels, including the ship Titmouse Hill, were wrecked and many lives were lost.

The San Francisco board of directors of the Merchants' Association favors the laying of a direct cable across the Pacific under American control.

The President has ordered that the military reservation at Nome, Alaska, be made a public reservation under the control of the War Department.

The first of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's vessels to arrive from New York was the Hyades, which reached San Francisco, December 28.

E. A. Jennings, who was "whitecap," has brought suit for \$200,000 damages against twenty of the men and women of Washington county, Indiana.

The United States wheat crop of 1900 is estimated at 52,229,000 bushels, the area harvested being 4,496,385 acres and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels.

On Christmas morning an Armored Car, Indian policeman raided the Wells Fargo express office and destroyed all liquor consigned to citizens from friends.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, president of the Barber County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, smashed a valuable painting and a mirror in a barroom at Wichita, Kansas.

The French Appeal Court has confirmed the sentence of five years for the swindler Coffray, who passed himself off as an American Bishop and even celebrated mass.

A runaway youth, penniless and sick unto death, found friends and the best of care from physicians in Oakland, Cal., because of a letter found in his pocket from his father.

The decision of the British War Department to accept a contingent of Maoris for service in South Africa is sharply criticised by the Liberals because of its effect on the Dutch.

John Thompson, boatwain of the British tramp steamer Arthur Head, was caught in the machinery and literally torn to pieces while repairing the broken shaft during a hurricane.

The resignation of Major General Sir Henry Colville has been demanded by the War Office because of the yeomanry disaster last May. He refuses to resign and demands a court-martial.

Delegate Wilcox has drawn \$1,000 mileage from Hawaii and will get the same amount for his return trip, less the \$500 credited to the travelling expenses of a member attending the first session.

John Armstrong Chanler, the millionaire, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, November 28, last, has not yet been found. Under the State lunacy law he will now be entitled to his freedom.

It is reported at Vienna that Turkey and Roumania have formed an alliance to be directed against any power which should try to disturb the peace in the Balkans. To paralyze this alliance Serbia and Bulgaria have made an alliance under the patronage of Russia.

The Car is well again. Prince Sheng will go to Peking. There is no financial panic in Old Mexico.

Russia is making sweeping demands upon Corea. Lord William Beresford's condition remains grave.

Criminals are holding high carnival in Seattle, Wash. Wages at Mare Island Navy Yard have been increased.

Crude oil prices have jumped up two cents per barrel. The Senate has been at work upon the appropriation bills.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy was burned to death in a Chicago fire. Edmund Collier, the actor, died of consumption in New York.

The Old Town Bank of Baltimore is in the hands of a receiver. The gunboat Bennington will be repaired in the Philippines.

The crop conditions in the south of California are very good. No one in Paris knows anything about Paderewski's alleged death.

On December 28 Southern California legislators met in conference. The British plans regarding their Chinese policy remain unchanged.

Miss Fanchon Thompson appeared as Carmen December 28, in Chicago. F. F. Brothers, one of the best-known railway contractors in America, is dead.

Ed. V. Higgins, the Los Angeles double murderer, has been committed to an asylum. Roger Wolcott's estate is valued at \$248,000, although thought to be worth more.

An unknown American steamer went ashore on the reefs of Florida December 28. The portrait for William C. Whitney's gallery, by Van Dyck, is said to have cost \$120,000.

Three hundred Socialist students were arrested in St. Petersburg on the 27th instant. The detectives believe that Pat Crowe, the Sunday kidnaper, is hiding in St. Joseph.

Fire caused a loss of \$25,000 in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago. Major Mite, the New Zealand dwarf, died in New York of a complication of diseases.

Conger declares that none of the foreign envoys will recognize the Empress of China. The State Department has received no money as yet on account of the Turkish indemnity.

The Pennsylvania railroads are making many changes in order to meet the new conditions. The United States Navy is trying to recruit sailors from the farms and country, leaving the cities.

Three carloads of Alaskan curiosities are being forwarded to the Pan-American Exposition. Ernest Roeber, champion wrestler of America, will wrestle Paul Pons, the French champion.

The fight between the Panama road and the Pacific Mail will involve serious demoralization of rates. The reorganized Pennsylvania steel concern will issue twenty and a half millions of preferred stock.

A monopoly of the Canton gambling shops has just been let for 2,000,000 taels, an increase of 800,000 taels. J. E. Chilberg, the Seattle agent of the overdue steamer Tillamook, has gone to Juneau to get trace of her.

Senator Spooner believes the Upper House acted wisely in making provision for the waterway's defense. Vancouver crooks made a clean-up of the business and residence portions of the city December 24 and 25.

Within the past six months the lawless element in Seattle have stolen \$4,000 from unsophisticated strangers. The wife of ex-Attorney General Miller's son, on the 28th instant, stole back her own child in Indianapolis, Ind.

The San Francisco Zeitung refers to the "rapid growth of American influence upon the economic situation of Europe." Members of the Ohio delegation in Congress, including Senators Hanna and Foraker, will probably visit the Pacific Coast with President McKinley and Governor Nash.

In a North American Review article on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," General Alger severely scores General Miles and defends General Eagan. In conclusion he says: "Yet the present Congress promoted General Miles to be Lieutenant General and has thus far failed to give General Shafter the rank of Major General to retire upon in his old age and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago."

Public Improvements in Hawaii. Mr. Barham, California, has introduced, by request, a series of bills for public improvements in Hawaii. They include bills for a site at Honolulu, to cost \$123,000, for a government building; for a postoffice at Hilo costing \$16,000, and a Customs office costing \$8,000, and for the establishment of a lighthouse service in Hawaii—Washington Star.

There was something of an exciting race between the steamers Kinau and Claudine of Wilder's line from Lahaina on the last trip. Both boats sailed from Lahaina about the same time, and for a great part of the way things were pretty even, but the Claudine got into port yesterday morning long ahead of the Kinau, much to the delight of those aboard the Claudine. It is understood that Purser Beckley, of the Kinau, bet a few dollars on his own boat, and that he is still wondering how it was that the Claudine beat the Kinau so badly.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Robert Lewers, Chas. M. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, under the firm name of Lewers & Cooke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business transferred to a corporation under the name of Lewers & Cooke, Limited.

All obligations of the firm are assumed by the corporation, and all amounts due the firm are made payable to the corporation. Thanks are extended to those who have given patronage to the firm which is now dissolved, and a continuance is requested on behalf of the new corporation.

LEWERS & COOKE, Limited:— President F. J. Lowrey Vice President W. W. Harris Secy and Treas. W. A. Hadden Auditor C. H. Cooke Director Robert Lewers Director Chas. M. Cooke Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

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HILLO RACING WAS GOOD

Fleet Horses Made the Sport Lively.

HONOLULU EQUINES WIN

A Big and Enthusiastic Crowd Saw the Events of New Year's Day.

Racing in Hilo, on New Year's Day was fit possible a greater success than on the Tuesday previous and the attendance and sports provided were good enough to satisfy the greediest executive and the most fastidious race-goer.

The card consisted of eleven events and the ball was set rolling at 10 a. m. All the Christmas Day equine performers were again contenders for the big end of the purse and in addition the names of Princess Leotis, Ethel Mae, Maui Rose, Twinkle, General Cronje, Gray Eagle and others were to be found upon the program.

Overnight the pool room did a roaring business, the bulk of the money being played as follows:

Free for-all-pacing—Silas \$10, Tom Ryder \$5.
One-half mile special—Fietro \$10, field (Abbey and Bushwhacker) \$7.
Six furlongs—Virgie A \$10, Dixie Land \$5.

2:30 class—Admiral Dewey \$10, field (Ethel Mae and Gray Eagle) \$5.
One-half mile—Sir Cassimir \$10, Rejected \$7, Frank \$5.
One mile handicap—Vloris \$10, General Cronje \$5.

Pony race—Princess Leotis \$10, field (Maui Rose and Twinkle) \$7.
Hurdle race—Dixie Land \$10, Watassa \$5.

One and one-half mile handicap—Weller \$10, Billy McCloskey \$7.
With two exceptions the betting was an exact forecast of the actual result, and the victories of no less than seven favorites put backers on good terms with themselves.

The speculation on the half-mile race was remarkable. Rejected opened favored at \$2. Then money for the Prince's horse commenced to pour in. Forced him into favoritism, which position he maintained until the books closed. Remains of a work-out in 22 seconds flat were said to be responsible for the stampee in his favor. Whatever may have been the cause, he never for a single moment flattered his admirers after the flag had fallen, and finished in the rear.

As on Christmas Day, the Honolulu horses proved themselves to be unbeatable, capturing three out of the four races in which they started.

Prince David and party occupied boxes in the grand stand, which were tastefully decorated with the Prince's racing colors—red and white.

In the first heat between Tom Ryder and Silas S they got away to what looked to be a good start and Ryder speedily assumed the lead. The judges thought differently, however, and after waiting until the quarter was reached, righted the bell. Next time off Silas led by a length at the quarter, which led him to have some what increased at the half. Then Ryder woke up and had caught Silas when the three-quarters was passed. Desperate racing down the stretch ended in a dead heat in 2:25.

McManus' vigorous whipping did not help his horse any. If allowed to go the first time Ryder would probably have taken the win.

Silas was never headed in the second heat, which he won in the track record time of 2:25.

The start of the third heat was a crazy one and neither driver heard the bell calling them back. Silas broke at the quarter and Ryder passed him. At the judges' stand Judd stopped but McManus continued to complete his mile, and on pulling up was told by the judges that he had no go. When the heat was finally and officially started Silas won easily in 2:25.

Abbey, whose boy, by the way, wore a ribbon sent down from the stand by Miss Abbie Campbell, created a diversion at the post by refusing to break, and by a finished exhibition of rearing, which threatened to put his jockey out of commission. After twenty minutes' fooling, Remus, a stable boy, took a hand and succeeded in rendering the brute somewhat tractable. Then he got off and Victor resumed his seat and the race started. Bushwhacker led to the three-eighths and then gave place to Fietro, who won handsily in 5:44. Abbey finishing second. The winner won a race from the same field in 5:44 on the previous Tuesday. A notable feature of the preliminary was the ordering of the track of Sheriff Andrews by the judges. The worthy sheriff had been assisting in quelling Abbey's fractious antics.

The six furlongs affair between Virgie A and Dixie Land provided the best finish of the day. Virgie led by a neck up until the last fifty yards, when Moir's game old black forced ahead and secured the verdict by the barest of margins in 1:35. McAluffe rode a good race on the winner. Virgie had been ailing for some time past.

The 2:30 class brought out Admiral Dewey, Ethel Mae and Gray Eagle. The two former were the contenders. Ethel Mae is new to the game but has lots of speed, and when she learns to stay down she will make a racehorse. Dewey took the first heat in 2:44. Both broke frequently in the second heat and the lady won in 2:35, the first half being caught at 1:15. The third heat was practically a running match, which Dewey won in 2:34.

Jack Wilson, who drove Gray Eagle in this race, was presented with a leather medal after finishing the first heat, and with a handsome gold one when he next went to weigh in.

Frank S. was "out" for the half-mile race and won in 5:14. On Christmas Day with a different jockey Frank S. finished a bad third in the same field in 5:25. He ran a good race last Tuesday and his resolute finish came in the nature of a surprise to those who were aware of the horse's weak point.

There was a gallop in her race with General Cronje and a meet in 1:57. This was a good performance, considering the track and the weight the mare carried—127 pounds.

In the pony race all three starters were fanned. Twinkle cut out the pace and led to the three-eighths, when Princess Leotis caught him and won staggering in 1:40. Maui Rose seems born to such uneven Leotis came from the coast only

three weeks ago and was taken out of quarantine to run this race. Off badly, she ran a most impressive race and will win a big purse when ready.

Dixie Land was pulled out again to oppose Watassa in the "Jumps." Both jumped well, but Watassa lost ground after landing by dwelling after each flight. Dixie Land showed his old-time ability as a timber topper and won by a length in 1:54.

Weller and McCloskey brought the card to a pleasant conclusion by a duel at a mile and a half. Weller proved his superiority in unmistakable fashion by increasing his lead the further he went. He won by five lengths in 2:54. In this, as in the race won by Vloris, Little Harry Jones showed greatly improved form in the saddle and if his education is persevered with should ride many winners in the future.

SUMMARIES.

HILLO, Honolulu Park, Jan. 1, 1901.

Weather, fine; track, slow.

First race, free for all, trotting and pacing; purse \$100.

Silas S (Judd) 111

Tom Ryder (McManus) 122

dead heat.

Time, 2:25, 2:25, 2:30. Starting vile each time. Silas won his heats driven out. Ryder should have taken the first heat if let go at the first attempt. Winner, brown gelding, aged by Silas Skinner, owned by C. H. Judd.

Second race, half-mile special; purse \$75.

Fietro (Thomas) 1

Abbey (Nichols) 2

Bushwhacker (McAluffe) 3

Time 5:44; good start. Won easily by a length, second driving. Fietro much the best; Abbey's running of the dim religious order; Bushwhacker speed for three-eighths. Winner, bay gelding, 4 years, by Wild Idie, owned by J. R. Wilson.

Third race, six furlongs; purse \$100.

Dixie Land (McAluffe) 1

Virgie A (Thomas) 2

Time 1:30; good start. Won by a head both driving. Dixie out-gamed the mare, who had an off day. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Silk Gown-Kate, owned by J. T. Moir.

Fourth race, 2:40 class trot and pace; purse \$75.

Admiral Dewey (McManus) 121

Ethel Mae (Judd) 212

Gray Eagle (Wilson) 333

Time 2:44, 2:39, 2:39; start good. A feat of running throughout. Dewey the more consistent; Ethel Mae did well for a green one. Gray Eagle did not so but his backers were. Winner, bay gelding, aged, owned by W. Vannatta. Scratched Daisy Bell.

Fifth race, one-half mile dash; purse \$100.

Frank S (Thomas) 1

Rejected (McAluffe) 2

Sir Cassimir (H. Jones) 3

Time 5:14; start good. Won all by a length, others driving. Frank's race a shocking reversal. Rejected disappointed. Sir Cassimir a morning glory. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Almost-unknown, owned by A. B. Loebenstein.

Sixth race, one-mile handicap; purse \$100.

Vloris (H. Jones) 1

General Cronje (Thomas) 2

Time 1:50; good start. Won galloping by a dozen lengths. Vloris will take a lot of beating. General Cronje capitulated. Winner, bay mare, 4 years, by Imp. Duncan, known, owned by Prince David-Sam Parker.

Seventh race, ponies, 1 1/2 hands or under; purse \$75.

Princess Leotis (Thomas) 1

Twinkle (McAluffe) 2

Maui Rose (H. Jones) 3

Time 5:4. Fair start. Won staggering by two lengths, second driving. The Princess a nice piece of bric-a-brac. Twinkle couldn't think for shucks. Maui Rose witted. Winner, black filly, 2 years, by Idealism, owned by Albert Horner.

Eighth race, one mile hurdle, handicap; purse \$100.

Dixie Land (McAluffe) 1

Watassa (Thomas) 2

Time 1:30; Start good. Won easily by a length. Winner fenced effectively and a useful horse. "Watassa," if he no say so long time at the gates he beat her race. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Silk Gown-Kate, owned by J. T. Moir.

Ninth race, one and one-half mile handicap; purse \$125.

Weller (H. Jones) 1

Billy McCloskey (Thomas) 3

Time 2:30; Start good. Won in a romp by five lengths. Weller a race horse of class. Billy will still win when he company is not so select. Winner, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Knight of Allister-Lizette Pickwick, owned by Prince David-Sam Parker.

Tenth race, one mile hurdle, handicap; purse \$100.

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THE COMING CRISIS AMONG THE MORMONS

When Snow Dies, Cannon and Young May Cross Swords.

ONLY THE LIFE of a feeble old man is between the Mormon Church and a crisis affecting the succession to its presidency. Lorenzo Snow, the present head of the church, is 86 years of age, and the state of his health gives his people frequent apprehension and causes consideration of the question as to his successor.

Not since the time at Nauvoo, when Brigham Young overcame rivalry and became the head of the church after the killing of Joseph Smith, has there been any doubt as to the right of succession. The theory of the Mormon Church is that the Lord inspires the twelve Apostles in the naming of the church president, but invariably the presiding apostle has been chosen, and the presiding apostle has been the senior one in term of service in the quorum of the twelve, as the apostolic organization is called. So heretofore it has been simply a formal matter to designate a new head of the twelve or a new head of the church. But when Apostle Richards, the president of the twelve, died a few months ago, he bequeathed an ecclesiastical problem to his brethren.

The president of the church has two counselors, who are chosen from among the apostles. Their apostolic functions are suspended while they act as counselors, but if when their chief dies his successor does not retain them they go back to their seats among the apostles. George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith are the counselors of President Snow. Cannon became an apostle in 1860, and Smith reached the apostolic rank in 1864. But Brigham Young, son of the prophet, was ordained an apostle by his father's favor in 1855, although he did not become an actual member of the apostles' quorum until 1868, after Cannon and Smith had taken seats in it, and he claims seniority, with the right of succession, on the ground of his earlier ordination.

When the apostles were confronted with the duty of selecting a chief on the death of Richards, they evaded a decision on the question of succession involved by leaving the position of president of the twelve vacant. To take the place of George Q. Cannon would have been called to retire from his present position, in which he is regarded by many as virtually the head of the church. On the other hand, the elevation of Brigham Young would have been a concession, according to precedent, of his claim to the church presidency. So the failure to select a chief apostle is regarded as on the whole indicating the preference of a majority of the apostles in behalf of Cannon. But Young and his adherents hope that his name has not yet lost its power to conjure, and that the favoritism shown him by his father will have strong influence in compelling recognition of his claim.

LE BARON JOHNSON CASE

The Clergyman Asked To Be A Big San Francisco Trade Deposed Before He Disappeared.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The fact that the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who left the city simultaneously with the disappearance of Mary Hoffman, was formally deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church about a week ago has become known to his friends in this city. It was learned to-day that he was deposed from the ministry at his own request, and the announcement of his deposition states that there is no reflection upon his moral character in the proceedings.

Mr. Johnson disappeared about two weeks ago. About the time of his disappearance he wrote to Bishop Potter expressing a determination to give up the ministry and requesting that an announcement of the deposition be made. Bishop Potter caused the announcement to be made at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, although Mr. Johnson had not been associated with the work of that church.

Mr. Johnson had resigned his place as assistant rector of Grace church and his resignation had been accepted. He had resigned the place of chaplain in the fire department and Fire Commissioner Scannell had placed the letter of resignation on file.

ANOTHER TRUST GOES TO SMASH

A Big San Francisco Trade Combination is Worsted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Judge Morrow has decided that the Tile, Mantel and Grate Association of this and many other states is an illegal organization, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the result of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court has fixed the amount of damages suffered by a firm victim of the illegal combination and this is believed to be the first time in the United States a money judgment for injuries suffered at the hands of a trust has been awarded.

The complaint against the combine said, that the said constitution and by-laws provide that no sales or deliveries or contracts for the sale or delivery or for the placing of tiles, grates or mantels will be made by the said manufacturers thereof to any person dealing therein or engaged as a matter of business in the sale, disposal, laying or placing of tiles, grates or mantels, unless they, the said persons, belong to or join the said unincorporated association, and shall pay or cause to be paid over to the said unincorporated association the sum of — dollars, and shall bind and obligate themselves to abide by the rules and regulations, constitution and by-laws of the said monopoly and unincorporated association.

The judge held that the members of this organization has, in violation of the law, entered into a contract and combination in restraint of trade and commerce and that they have attempted to monopolize and have monopolized a part of the trade and commerce between the manufacturers in the east and the dealers in San Francisco in the article of tiles.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these instructions and the amount of damages was fixed at \$500. As the law the Sherman Anti-Trust Act provides for a trebling of this verdict it means \$1,500 for the plaintiff.

NEW ORGANIC LAW FOR CUBA

A Constitution Will be Adopted by the Havana Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: A constitution for the new Republic of Cuba will be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next few weeks. This is the general opinion among delegates to the convention and is generally understood in official circles.

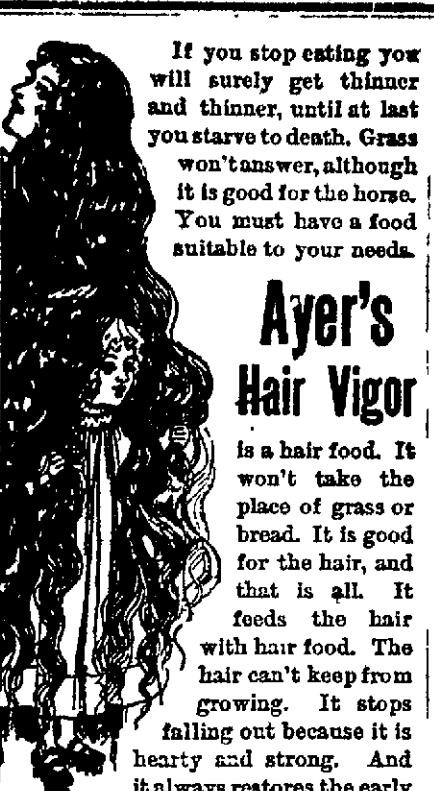
The five sections of the convention have been meeting together and have been discussing the projects carefully. All of the delegates say that the convention is agreed upon all of the principal features of the final project which is being prepared by the central committee, and that there is no doubt that, so far as a constitution for Cuba is concerned, they will complete their work within the next few days.

The center of interest here at present is the character of the constitution this body will prepare and in what light it will be viewed by the Congress of the United States.

When the convention first received projects from the delegates for consideration there were three presented. The one presented by General Ruiz Rivera, in naming the qualifications for President of the proposed republic, had this provision: "Any male citizen of Cuba, over forty years of age and who was born in Cuba will be eligible to the Presidency of the republic." General Marun in his project incorporated the provision which has been accepted. It is that any male citizen over forty years of age who was a citizen of Cuba at the signing of the constitution will be eligible to the Presidency.

This provision has been made to include General Gomez among those who will be eligible to the Presidency. It means that General Maximo Gomez will be the first President of the Cuban Republic if the constitution is adopted with this provision and if it is sanctioned by the Congress of the United States.

Harry Wickes, chief engineer of the Honokaa Sugar Plantation met with a very painful accident during the early part of last week, while at work in the mill on the triple effect. He was standing on a ladder with a large jack in his hands. In some way the jack slipped from his hands, knocked him from the ladder and precipitated him to the floor. Wickes attempted to grab a portion of the machinery in his flight and although he broke his fall, he sprained both wrists in such a way that it will be necessary for him to lay up with his injured members for some time.



If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair," and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The police department of Walluku gave a luau at the courthouse on New Year's day.

Colonel W. H. Cornwell returned from Honolulu on Thursday's Claudine—Maui News.

In place of G. B. Robertson, resigned, W. A. McKay has been commissioned district magistrate of Walluku.

Mrs. Hubert Vos is rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever she contracted in New York city.

Dr. Armitage, who accompanied the late David Center to Honolulu, returned on Thursday's Claudine—Maui News.

Mrs. Kennedy, late bookkeeper of the Pala Plantation store, has accepted a similar position with the Honolulu Market Company, the opposition to the Metropolitan Meat Company.

Matt McCann and Mr. Cantin, of Lahaina, drove over to Walluku on Thursday, returning to Lahaina the same day, says the Maui News. Mr. McCann is now in Honolulu.

Subscriptions are coming in rapidly to the Chinese committee who are in charge of the work of collecting money for the purpose of sending an attorney to Washington to represent them in the citizenship matter.

At a meeting of the teachers of California in San Francisco on December 26, one of the principal musical features was the singing of a Hawaiian quartet. "Aloha Oe," and other native songs were rendered.

The Porto Ricans at Lahaina express themselves as very much pleased with the conditions surrounding them in their new home. Some of them have been assigned to work in the mill and some on the plantation, and they have gone to work cheerfully.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Prince David and suite, chartered the Kahalo at Hilo, arrived at Lahaina this morning, where the party stopped to enjoy a luau with Hon. John Richardson. At 10 o'clock tonight they leave Lahaina for the Kinau for Honolulu—Maui News.

Judge Este, of the United States District Court, will leave for Hilo January 22 to open court there. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Este, Clerk Walter B. Maling, Stenographer Reynolds, Marshal Ray, District Attorney Baird, and Miss Ryan, the judge's secretary.

Mr. R. O. Bean, of Tennessee, traveling passenger agent of the S. P. R. R., accompanied the consignment of negroes to Walluku, and will remain to make a personal observation of the conditions on the islands, and states that if favorably impressed, he will be able to bring a large number of colored laborers of the better class to the islands—Maui News.

In a recent dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., reference is made to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, who requested Mr. William John Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, to form the first federal ministry. Mr. Lyne was a social favorite here a few years ago and received special courtesies from Mr. Dole's Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, and Miss Alice Cooke, will leave Honolulu for the Coast Valley soon, and will then proceed to New York, where they will take passage on the German liner, Auguste-Victoria, which leaves New York January 31. They will cruise about the Mediterranean and return to the United States April 8 by the same steamer, or by the Deutschland, a few days later.

Sierra's Second Sister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Thirty-seven days and four hours was the actual steaming time of the Oceanic Company's new steamer Sonoma from Philadelphia, and to the credit of the Sonoma is thus given the record for speed from the Atlantic Coast. The Sonoma is the second of the Oceanic Company's new steamers built by the Cramps, and while apparently an exact reproduction of the Sierra, which arrived a few weeks ago, has about 20 tons larger capacity. The Sonoma reached port last Wednesday night and early yesterday morning steamed to the upper bay. She left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock on the morning of November 17th, passing Pernambuco at noon on the 26th, entered the Straits of Magellan at 2 30 p. m. on December 8th, and passed out of the Straits at 10 30 a. m. on the 10th. Light to moderate winds were experienced throughout the trip, with the exception of a strong northerly gale after clearing the Straits, when the steamer was slowed down for eighteen hours. The length of the passage was thirty-eight days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes, although the actual steaming time was thirty-seven days and four hours. The best previous time was made by the Sierra which arrived here on November 26th, but her actual running time being thirty-nine days and sixteen hours.

The Sonoma is scheduled to sail on her first trip to Australia on January 24, the Alameda being scheduled to sail on January 24.

DANCED IN NEW YEAR

A Pleasant Greeting To the Century.

MAUI'S BIG SOCIAL EVENT

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, Entertain—News of the Island.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—The most notable social affair of the year on Maui was the dancing party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, the evening of December 31. The event was a most joyous farewell to the old century and a happy welcome to the new.

The spacious land, brilliantly lighted with electricity, was profusely adorned with long garlands of ferns which hung in graceful festoons from ceiling and walls.

The Waihee Quintet Club discoursed inspiring music and between dances sang popular Hawaiian airs. W. O. Aiken managed the floor in his usual efficient manner.

At midnight pandemonium reigned, for what seemed to be an indefinite period, but really was only about fifteen minutes. The blowing of whistles, the ringing of bells, and the firing of guns all contributed to the din and uproar. After the noise had ceased and while the usual greetings were being interchanged, a waltz, but interesting serenade was given by the six Italian laborers who had recently come to the plantation. They sang their national hymn and other songs, distinguished from ordinary singing by excessive accent.

The Virginia reel, as the finale to an occasion memorable for much pleasure, was danced at 3 a. m. The Kahului Railroad Company ran trains to Walluku, Kahului and Pala before and after the party.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and

BOTH CLAIM THE WATER

A Question of Rights in Iao Valley.

COMPROMISE PROBABLE

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and Wailuku Parties Interested.

(Special Correspondence)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—A most important lawsuit for trespass is on the tapis. It is a question of the water rights of the crown lands in Iao valley, formerly under lease to the Wailuku Sugar Company, but now since January 1, 1901, (the date of the expiration of the lease), at the disposal of its owners—the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company. By an old decision the water of Iao valley was apportioned to the Wailuku Sugar Company, and to the Hawaiian owners of Kuleana in the valley. The decision did not consider the rights of the crown lands (being then leased to the Wailuku plantation), and so is probably defective.

The Wailuku Sugar Company has since purchased a number of the native kuleanas, so the water question is somewhat involved. The recent visit of Attorneys Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Alex. Robertson and W. R. Castle to Maui was concerning this proposed suit, for they, together with F. M. Hatch, have been employed by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company to prosecute its side of the issue.

The water under dispute is capable of irrigating about 700 acres of cane. The new upper ditch of the Wailuku plantation is said to divert some of the water in dispute. People well informed concerning the case state that there is right on both sides, and so it is a matter for compromise. It is to be recalled that the Hawaiian Commercial Company last long ago purchased for \$100,000 all the right, title and interest of Claus Spreckels to the crown lands in Wailuku.

W. R. Castle, one of the counsel retained by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company in this matter, said yesterday that the plantation was hoping to come to an amicable arrangement with the Wailuku Plantation Company, and he believed this would be effected. "I do not believe there will be a lawsuit over the question," said Mr. Castle. "The lease of the Wailuku company merely expired on January 1, 1901, and we are now to determine what shall be done with this surplus in the future. This lease was of the crown lands to the Wailuku company for twenty years. Since that lease was made Claus Spreckels bought out the right of Ruth Keelikani, one of the Kamehamehas and the last heir to the Kamehameha property. That is, her rights in the crown lands lease were purchased. Then the Legislature of 1892 authorized the Crown Lands Commissioners to convey to him the entire ahupua of Wailuku, including Iao valley, the towns of Wailuku, Kahului and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar lands. Claus Spreckels succeeded twice in the ownership of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company—the last transfer being made in 1898. The successors bought out whatever rights he had in the valley and the lands of the ahupua. So, of course, today the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company owns whatever rights belonged to the Kamehamehas, but what those rights are in the water have never been determined. The principle is well established in Hawaiian courts that the two lands are entitled to their water, and I suppose after that the Kamehameha is entitled to the rest of the water. That is the question in this matter."

"With regard to this \$100,000 matter, that sum was paid to settle a lawsuit. The Spreckels boys were suing Claus Spreckels, and when they lost control of the plantation they concluded simply to buy out the thing and stop the lawsuit."

PIONEER PLANTATION.

White Laborers Outlines the Lazy Shiftless Japanese There.

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—The News says Pioneer plantation like this side of the island, is enjoying the benefit of white labor, a number of white men having been brought down to do menial work. A large number of white men are shortly to follow, and if a number of California ranch hands could be brought with them to work in the cane fields, the lazy independent Japs of Maui would find themselves outclassed. The Pioneer plantation has let a contract for the construction of two large reservoirs for the purpose of utilizing the waste waters of freshets. It is the intention of the plantation to construct at least fifteen of these large reservoirs, which, when completed will save the cost of two or three months' run of the pumps, besides supplying fresh mountain water to overcome the excess of salt in the pumped water.

PEOPLE ON HAWAII

News and Gossip of Residents of the Island.

HILO, HAWAII, Jan. 7. The following is from the Herald:
The petit jury has been excused until Monday next.
Mrs. A. C. Steele is occupying her new home in Puuoa.
R. T. Guard and family are now residing at Reed's Bay.
It is probable that G. K. Wilder will locate permanently in Honolulu.
Divorce cases will be the first on the calendar at the present term of court.
Captain Fitzgerald and wife are occupying their new residence at Reed's Bay.
G. W. Lockington is prepared to fill your order for furniture of any description.
R. L. Leabenstein entertained the Liliuokalani-Campbell party of Honolulu at an elaborate luncheon at the Demosthenes Monday night. Covers were laid for eighteen. The Kawaihau Quintet Club furnished the music.
At the Christmas tree for the poor children at the Salvation Army Wednesday night, about 150 children were

well supplied with gifts and candy. Many gifts were taken to the houses of the poor children who could not attend.

Mr. Hartmann, chemist at Papakou, returned last week from a visit to Germany. He was at the track on Tuesday, and received greeting from many of his friends.

The cottages built by the Hilo Railway Company, at Waiakae, are a great improvement to that part of town.

Mrs. Rufus Lyman entertained Liliuokalani at dinner last Friday night.

Mrs. J. T. Richardson will entertain Mrs. Campbell and party at luncheon at Kamehame today.

A fire at Paukaa last Thursday night destroyed a dwelling occupied by a Portuguese family.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart made a favorable impression on his first appearance in Hilo.

There was a long program of sports indulged in by the Japanese of Olia Plantation on New Year's day.

Dr. John Holland, late of Pahala, has been appointed government and plantation physician in Puna.

The concert at Halli Church last night for the benefit of the Kawaihau Quintet Club was a great success.

The first snow of the season appeared on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa on New Year's morning. This indicates cold weather.

Fresno in a Gale.

Another vessel that has had a hard time off the Coast the past few weeks is the bark Fresno, which reached San Francisco on December 28, twenty-eight days from Port Gamble via Port Angeles twenty-seven days, with a cargo of 35,000 feet of lumber. When forty miles northwest of Cape Mendocino a heavy northwest gale sprang up, in which the fore topgallant yard and foremast were lost. The gale lasted for forty hours. Light winds followed after the 25th, continuing to port, though the vessel was off shore in sight of the Golden Gate for several days.

WANT TO VISIT LEPER SETTLEMENT

Representatives From Molokai Would Meet Their Constituents.

Fred W. Beckley and Solomon Kawaihau, representatives elect from the Third District, want to visit their constituents at the Leper Settlement on Molokai. Beckley addressed the following letter to the Board of Health, which was read yesterday.

Honolulu, January 4, 1901.
To the President, Board of Health.
Sir—The undersigned respectfully requests official permits for himself and his colleague, Hon. Solomon Kawaihau, to enter the Leper Settlement for the purpose of meeting their constituents and ascertaining their wishes in the premises, preparatory to the coming session of our Territorial Legislature. Hoping an early reply, I am, yours truly,

F. W. BECKLEY,
Representative-elect, Third District.
When the letter was read Dr. Emerson offered a motion that the request be granted. Someone suggested that this would not be wise. The custom had been for a committee of legislators appointed at the opening of the legislative session, to visit the Settlement for the purpose of making a report and recommending changes.
The members of the board, after talking over the matter, concluded to refuse Mr. Beckley's request, and Dr. Raymond instructed Secretary Wilcox to write him concerning the matter.

MARSHAL RAY ISSUES AN ORDER

He Gives Notice That Labor Contracts are Now at an End.

United States Marshal Daniel A. Ray for the Territory of Hawaii has issued an order to all whom it may concern, relative to the termination of contract service in the Islands. He is entitled to make this proclamation by virtue of the provision contained in section 10 of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.
Marshal Ray stated to an Advertiser reporter that the publication of the declaration of the termination of all service contracts is made as a warning to all labor organizations and companies or corporations employing labor, or those who hire their services to others. The Congressional provision under which Marshal Ray acts and his notice are as follows:

That all contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contracts in any way, and it shall be the duty of the United States Marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts."
Now therefore I, Daniel A. Ray, Marshal of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii in accordance with the requirement of said Act, hereby give notice that any contract for service made since August 12, 1898, is hereby declared null and void and terminated.

Honolulu January 1, 1901.

WAS OF ROYAL BLOOD.

Mrs. Lumahelhi Passes Away at Her Home on Young Street.

After an illness of two months, Mrs. W. P. Lumahelhi, widow of the late W. P. Lumahelhi, passed away early yesterday morning at her home on Young Street. For a week previous to death she had been unconscious. No hope was entertained for her recovery. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from her home, and the body was taken to Nawaalahoe cemetery for interment beside the grave of her husband.
Mrs. Lumahelhi, better known as Kariu Hahao, was fifty-two years of age, and was of royal blood. Her father was Kinimaka, and her mother Pal. Kinimaka was a foster brother of King Kalakaua, and his brother was Hilo, a grandfather of Commodore Peckley and his sister.
Deceased leaves a daughter and a number of other relatives, and her estate is considerable, principally property inherited from her parents.

WHAT THEY DIED FROM

The Vital Statistics For December.

CONSUMPTION CLAIMED 21

But 32 Females Among the Total Mortality of 112 for the City of Honolulu.

The vital statistics of Honolulu for the month of December have an especial interest as being the record for the last month of the nineteenth century.

There were 112 deaths during the month out of the total population of 39,306 people. This was a monthly death rate of 2.85 per cent. There were 45 marriages reported and but 40 births. A remarkable fact was that of the 112 who passed away but 32 were females.

Of the males who died 21 had consumption. Seventeen were between 40 and 50 years of age, 14 under one year, 13 between 20 and 30, 12 between 30 and 40, eight over 70, six between 50 and 60, the same number between 60 and 70, three between one and five, and one between five and ten years of age.

Of the females, nine were under one year, three between one and five, two between 10 and 20, seven between 20 and 30, six between 30 and 40, one between 40 and 50, two between 60 and 70, and two over 70.

Fifty-three Hawaiians were numbered among the total 112. There were 19 Chinese, six Portuguese, 19 Japanese, one Englishman, eight natives of the United States, and six of other nationalities.

Following were the causes of death assigned: Malarial fever 2, typhoid fever 3, diarrhoea 1, diarrhoea infantile 1, dysentery 2, syphilis congenital 1, septicaemia 1, inanition 6, tuberculosis laryngeal 1, tuberculosis cerebral 1, tuberculosis pulmonary 17, tuberculosis mesenteric 1, tuberculosis millary 1, atelectasis 1, old age 5, premature birth 1, congestion 7, convulsions 1, senile dementia 1, paralysis 1, diseases of spinal cord and membranes 1, beri-beri 2, valve disease of heart 4, asthma 3, bronchitis 4, croup 1, oedema of glottis 1, pleurisy 1, pneumonia 13, pulmonary oedema 1, appendicitis 1, gastritis 1, gastro-enteritis 1, peritonitis 1, inflammation of intestines 5, cirrhosis of liver 1, peritonitis 2, acute nephritis 1, chronic nephritis 2, uremia 1, Bright's disease 1, metritis 1, puerperal convulsions 1, puerperal hemorrhage 1, accidental fall 1, crushed by dray 1, poisons 2, suicide 2.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

John D. Spreckels of the San Francisco Call won the suit brought against him by Baron J. H. von Schroeder.

Rich quartz mines are said to be developing in the Klondike. Prosperity is reported for the Klondike winter.

A London Journal says America's trade advancement is more serious to England than the Canal or Chinese questions.

The American invention of jackscrews for use in elevating houses for repairs has just been adopted in London.

The output of Alaskan gold, according to the official mining report for the past fiscal year, is over eleven millions.

General Lee has explained that recent remarks did not mean that the United States would permanently hold Cuba.

Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth United States Infantry has been appointed Governor of the Island of Negros.

The Tammany Committee in New York strongly denounced the police of that city in a meeting held last week.

Professor Slaby lectured in Berlin before the Emperor upon his discoveries in wireless telegraphy, on the 23d instant.

An expert silk thief was caught and arrested in Chicago while eating a Christmas dinner with friends at a hotel.

The fire in the celebrated burning mine at Summit Hill, Pa., which started forty-two years ago, is now under control.

Sarah Bernhardt played the title role in "Hamlet" last week in New York. Despite her age the play was a success.

Dowager Lady Churchill, a friend of Queen Victoria, was found dead in her bedroom at Osborne Christmas morning.

Senator Hanna says that there is no labor organization and no company or corporation employing labor, or those who hire their services to others.

The Kaiser has conferred the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow.

A mink sack full of valuable presents and registered letters was stolen at Helena, Montana, when en route to the East.

A London Spectator commenting on the Ross incident says the moneyed power encourages American intellectual freedom.

It is reported that the steamer City of Topeka can be saved. She has already been partially repaired and taken to Seattle.

A Santa Rosa man dropped dead in church on Christmas Eve just as the last hymn of the Christmas services died away.

A Chicago woman changed her faith and joined the Jewish religion in order to be with her dead husband in the next world.

To settle a controversy between Atlanta (Ga.) papers, former President Cleveland writes that he did not vote for McKinley.

Several officers and soldiers were killed last week in Mexico by rebellious Yaqui Indians. Colonel Peinado being badly wounded.

A sailing vessel brings word to Seattle of having sighted a vessel bottom up about seventy-five miles north of Cape Flattery.

The Amnesty bill was passed in the Senate at Paris on the 24th inst.

Final arrangements are being made for the Jeffries-Rublin fight in New York.

President McKinley and his family spent a very quiet Christmas at the White House.

A great steel organization is being formed in Pennsylvania with fifty millions capital.

Commodore Perry's grandson, Perry Tiffany, of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

An assault of non-union men was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Maryland.

An energetic anti-vice crusade is being waged in Chicago by the Ministers' Association of that city.

Seven hundred colliers have gone on a strike at Shamokin, Pa., completely tying up the business.

The Northern Pacific Railway recently refused to recognize an organization of telegraphers as an order.

An American gunboat is reported to have discovered and seized a new island off the Norwegian coast.

During a recent storm off the English coast a score of fishermen perished and many boats are missing.

The Santa Fe Improvement Company incorporated last week in Los Angeles with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Turmoil is still being reported from the Island of Leyte, several soldiers having been killed and wounded recently.

President Taft of the Philippine Commission favors the adoption of the United States currency in the Philippines.

Another kidnapping case is reported from Michigan, the 17-year-old son of a millionaire being taken for ransom.

The H. C. B. Booth Supply Company of Los Angeles has sold out to the Pacific Coast Manufacturing Company.

The natives of Samoa have expressed satisfaction with the United States rule under Governor Tilly's administration.

A slave Rafael man went to his home in Mexico, Christmas Eve and drove his wife and four children into the street.

The Archbishop of Caracas, Venezuela, has been excluded from religious functions owing to illness and mental troubles.

A restrictive order to protect forest reserves made Christmas trees in Southern California very scarce and expensive this year.

Chas. H. Smith, cashier of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, received as a Christmas present a decree of divorce.

Miss Strakosch, the operatic singer, made a great impression in Chicago, where she appeared a short time ago in "Aida."

It is said that the father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester is arranging to pay the Duke's debts, which amount to over \$1,000,000.

Wm. Francis Sage, playwright and dramatic critic, died in New York last week. Another revolution, is reported in Venezuela.

The London Royal School of Art is making the marvelous embroideries to be worn by Queen Wilhelmina on her wedding gown.

Uncle Sam's soldiers all over the United States domain were treated to turkey dinner on Christmas, furnished by the Government.

Mrs. A. J. Hough of Los Angeles recently presented the University of Southern California with a business block valued at \$40,000.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters," published anonymously, has been ascribed to many people but its authorship is still unknown.

The Filipino Federal Party have effected a new organization, and it is believed that they will make a strong effort for peace.

Miss Jane Derval, winner of the Gil Elas (newspaper beauty contest) received \$500 a year from a famous man dressmaker in Paris.

The Catholic priests and converts in China have taken up convenient positions near the outskirts and have fortified themselves there.

Dr. Edwin Bingham, Professor of Botany in the University of West Virginia, died on Christmas to Miss Ethel Faulkner of Ohio.

It is reported that hardship is being experienced by the inhabitants of Guam, supplies having run short and the island being without resource.

J. A. Fleming, the famous electrician of the London University, is engaged in important experiments for the transmission of electric energy.

Robbers robbed the Coffey County Bank at Tullahoma, Miss., and secured \$5,000. They were discovered by the town watchman and captured later.

President Johnson has refused to act as head of the Second American Baseball League organization, but promises to assist in all ways possible.

A. F. Veresneckockhoff, the murderer of Mrs. Clute in the sensational San Francisco case, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Folsom.

The writ of certiorari applied for by Alexander McKenzie in the famous Cape Nome mining case, has been denied by the United States Supreme Court.

Eighty thousand people assembled at Rome on December 24th to witness the centennial closing of the holy door of St. Peter's Cathedral by the Pope.

A boy was shot through the heart at Great Falls, Montana, on Christmas Day by his father, from whose wrath the boy was trying to protect his mother.

Three missionaries who were frightened out of China at the beginning of the Boxer troubles left San Francisco on the 24th instant to return to the Orient.

A knockout blow in the Golwin-Cattrell prize fight in Paris aroused the ire of the Paris Police Commissioner, who will take action against the pugilists.

The comments of London papers as to the Canal treaty have been officially declared unauthorized. England says she has been too busy to discuss the matter.

Mr. Robert Hart, director of Chinese Maritime Customs, states that China would be unable to pay any considerable indemnity demanded for the Boxer outbreak.

FOR A NEW INDUSTRY

Vanilla Bean for the Hawaiian Farmer.

CAPITAL NOW THE NEED

A. H. Lewis, of Tahiti, Looking Up Possibilities of Introduction Here.

There is in San Francisco at present a Tahitian planter who has been engaged in the growing of the vanilla bean in Tahiti and who is now conducting investigations into the possibilities of starting the same industry in Hawaii on a large scale.

W. S. Rutherford, an American school teacher who went to Tahiti twelve years ago, began raising the beans and for many years has exported several hundred tons of them to the United States annually.

A. H. Lewis of Honolulu, who recently came back from Tahiti after a dozen years spent there, has been deputized by Mr. Rutherford to look up the chances for the bean in Hawaii. It is his desire to co-operate with capitalists rather than go into the project alone, and although there is little expense connected with the enterprise, yet Mr. Rutherford expects to raise the vanilla bean in Hawaii on a scale commensurate with the present demands for it, and would necessarily have to have financial backing.

Mr. Lewis said last evening to an Advertiser reporter that Tahiti was now exporting about 300,000 tons of the beans every year, and considers the climate of Hawaii similar to that of Tahiti as far as growing the beans is concerned, and has so informed Mr. Rutherford. It has been a paying industry in Tahiti.

At present the beans are admitted into the United States from Tahiti free of duty if they were produced in marketable quantities in Hawaii, duty would necessarily be added and make it more expensive to the planters there.

The raising of the bean is so simple of cultivation that even children of the families can assist, says Lewis. The flowers of the vine have to be inoculated by gum taken from the flowers. This has to be done each day. If not, the flower drops to the ground. The curing of the beans is also a simple process.

As for the land required, Mr. Lewis states that rocky uncultivated ground is admirably adapted for its cultivation, especially hillside, where there is a certain degree of shade every day. The ground must also be moist. There is plenty of this kind of ground in the different islands of the group which can be used for this purpose. The vines will grow in rocky soil where little else would thrive. In Tahiti it takes eighteen months for the first crop, and the full crop is taken off every three years. Three hundred pounds of cured beans per acre is the average yield.

Much has been said in favor of making the industry one of the features of agricultural development in the Hawaiian Islands, but few people have taken hold of the matter to such an extent that it has been brought to any prominence.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has been in favor of the cultivation of the bean, and has written much in its favor. Mr. Rutherford is known to be an expert in vanilla bean cultivation, and his wide experience in its production in Tahiti will be valuable to Hawaiian producers.

THE SMALL MUNICIPAL electric light plant, started in Paris two years ago, cleared 900,000 francs (\$180,000).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has been given rise to many imitations.

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